AP Euro STUDY GUIDE Mrs. Pasquito

Chapter 24 - Birth of Modern European Thought (Age of Anxiety) 4/1/2015

IDS & Key Concepts

Identify & State the Historical Significance of the following:

**Introduction**

Beginning with the Enlightenment in the late-19th century, recap the progression of intellectual thought until 1900 and describe the emerging European intelletual thought.

**The New Reading Public**

What was significant about the masses in the latter part of the 19th century?

**Advances in Primary Education**

Why did literacy on the Continent improve and what countries participated in this?

What did both liberals and conservatives believe about literacy and voting?

What were some of the unforseen (and perhaps unintended) consequences of literacy and expanded education?

**Reading Material for the Mass Audience**

Identify examples of new reading material.

Why would they sometimes be mediocre?

**Science at Midcentury**

What picture of physical nature had prevailed and how did this become institutionalized?

**Comte, Positivism, and the Prestige of Science**

In the early 19th century, what was considered the model for all human knowledge?

Identify Auguste Comte’s philosophy of human intellectual development and its stages? What intellectual movement influenced him?

Of what discipline is he considered the “father?” Why?

What event transformed general European public awareness of science and technology?

When writers in European industrialized nations wrote of nature, what did they specifically exclude?

 Name important individuals that worked to gain government support of scientific research.

**Darwin’s Theory of Natural Selection**

Identify Charles Darwin and his most famous work and what is largely misunderstood about him?

How did Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace explain how natural selection would occur? Use **natural selection** in your response.

Who was able to provide clarification on the origin of chance variations that would sometimes provide living things with a marginal chance of survival?

In what way did naturalistic explanation come into conflict with religion with regard to organic nature?

What work enmbodied the concept of natural selection and applied it to man?

**Science and Ethics**

Who was the most famous advocate of evolutionary ethics?

Descibe how Social Darwinism applied Darwin’s theories to human society?

Identify the chief opponent to Social Darwinism and how did this defend Charles Darwin’s theories?

**Christianity and the Church Under Siege**

How was the 19th century difficult for the church and did this hurt the popularity of the Protestant and Catholic church?

**Intellectual Skepticism**

What three aspects of the Church did the intellectual movements challenge?

***History***

Identify David Freidrich Strauss, his work, and major contention.

Identify three scholars (country of origin) and their contentions about the Bible.

***Science***

In what ways did science undermine Christianity and was this intentional?

***Morality***

What did intellectuals question about the morality of the Old Testament? the New Testament?

Why did Friedrich Nietzsche criticize Christianity and what did he suggest offered more in terms of “greatness”?

**Conflict Between Church and State**

What was the primary area of conflict between the state and the church?

***Great Britain***

What provision of the Education Act of 1870 differed from previous legislation?

 What did the state contend about church opposition to improvements?

What did the Education Act of 1902 legislate with regard to state support?

***France***

Under the Falloux Law of 1850, what entity provided for religious education within the dual system of Catholic and public schools?

What legislation made it impossible for the Church to teach in the public school?

What was the reason for the conflict between the Church the state? Identify the Radical government of **Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau** and the **1905 Napoleonic Concordat.**

***Germany and the Kulturkampf***

What did Bismarck fear about the influence of the Church and what did he implement to prevent this?

What did the May Laws of 1873 require that further cemented secularization and what was the consequence of the refusal of the clergy to reply?

Identify Bismarck’s **Kulturkampf** and the extent of its success.

**Areas of Religious Revival**

In what ways did the Church demonstrate success in opposition to secularization in the last half of the 19th century?

**The Roman Catholic Church and the Modern World**

What was the most striking feature of the Christian religious revival?

What did Pope Pius IX issue in 1864 that set the Catholic Church against the contemporary high tide of the intellectual movement of the nineteenth century?

What dogma followed this issuance that asserted centralized authority within the church and why would Pius IX issue such a dogma?

How did Pope Leo XIII seek to accomodate some of the intellectual movements of the modern age and in what encyclical was this embodied?

Who resumed a more conservative stance in the struggle between Catholicism and modern thought?

**Islam and Late-Nineteenth-Century European Thought**

How did many intellectuals perceive Islam and what was the regard of Max Weber and Ernest Renan for the relationship between religion and science?

What was the significance of **Al-Afghani**?

Identify factors of anti-Islamic attitutdes.

**Toward a Twentieth-Century Frame of Mind**

What time period was the “crucible” of modern Western thought?

Science: The Revolution in Physics

What were the changes in scientific worldview by the late 1870s with regard to physical reality and absolute truth?

List well-known scientists of the time.

**X Rays and Radiation**

Identify major scientists and their contributions.

**Theories of Quantum Energy, Relativity, and Uncertainty**

Identify Albert Einstein and what he advocated in his first paper on relativity?

What was significant about Werner Heisenberg’s uncertainty principle?

**Literature Realism and Naturalism**

What did the realist movement in literature try to portray?

In particular, what did the naturalist writers of the realist movement try to incorporate in their work?

What is the distinction between Charles Dickens and George Eliot and major figures of later-century realism?

Identify the major literary figures, their major work and/or objective.

Gustave Flaubert

Emile Zola

Henrik Ibsen

George Bernard Shaw

**Modernism in Literature**

Compare and contrast modernism and realism.

Identify major proponents of modernism within the **Bloomsbury Group**?

Why would Keynesian economics be included in modernism?

Identify major proponents of modernism on the Continent.

Why would WWI have an effect on modernism?

**The Coming of Modern Art**

Identify key characteristics of **impressionism.**

Identify key artists and their works of the impressionist genre.

Idenitfy the major difference between the impressionists and the post-impressionists.

Identify key artists and their works of the post-impressionists genre.

Identify key characteristics of **cubism.**

Identify key artists and their works of the cubism genre.

**Modern Philosophy:**

**Friedrich Nietzsche and the Revolt Against Reason**

What values did Nietzsche rail against?

What is significant about his first most important work, *The Birth of Tragedy?*

What did he believe about bourgeois morality?

What did he believe about notions of good and evil?

What did he believe about the adequacy of rationalism?

Of what movement is Nietzsche considered a forerunner? (This may be difficult to ascertain from the text - will cover in class).

**The New Psychology: The Birth of Psychoanalysis**

Prior to Freud, what groups attempted to explore the inner world of thought, emotion, and imagination, usually through dreams? What was the difference?

Identify Freud’s theory of the human psyche and identify the focus of each of the three entities.

What intellectual movements did Freud’s work reflect?

What is the primary difference between Freud and Carl Jung?

**Retreat from Rationalism in Politics**

What did 19th-century liberals and socialists believe could grapple with societal issues and by 1900, how was this view criticized?

What did **Max Weber** believe about:

the role of reason -

bureaucratization -

the relationship between capitalist enterprise and Protestantism -

 How did these thoughts differ from theorists of **collective behavior**?

**Racism**

Was racism a new existence in Europe?

What institution allowed for further exploration of racial theory?

What transformed racial thinking at the end of the century and what development did this produce?

What did Count Arthur de Gobineau theorize in *Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races*?

What did Alexis de Tocqueville identify as the danger in Gobineau’s racial thought?

What did Houston Stewart Chamberlain advocate with regard to the concept of biological determinism and what prejudice did he possess?

In what way was nationalism compatible with racial theories?

**Anti-Semitism and the Birth of Zionism**

Who used anti-semitism as a major platform in the Christian Socialist Party in Vienna in the late-19th century?

Identify the most important Jewish response to anti-semitism. Use ***The Jewish State*** in your response.

**Women and Modern Thought**

**Antifeminism in Late-Century Thought**

How did the influence of biology sustain stereotyped views of women?

What leading figures in the scientific community held these misogynist views and how did they manifest in excluding women?

Why did the social sciences of the late-19th century and the early-20th century reinforce traditional gender roles?

**New Directions in Feminism**

In what ways did women seek to advance causes of women beyond the vote? Identify ways in which this caused changes in legislation.

What was the major goal of Josephine Butler and Auguste Ficke?

What was the response of major socialist leaders to the desire of women to advance their causes within their movement?

Where were feminist leaders most able to articulate their views?

What major thought did Virginia Woolf challenge in ***A Room of One’s Own?***